SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE GREAT VOLCANIC ERUPTION. HILO, Hawa'i, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855. Did you ever hear of Hawaii ? It is a grain o dust in the wide Pacific. It is the apex of a mountain whose base is covered by those deep waters not yet sounded by the mariner's plummet. It is a heap of basaltic rocks, thrown up in fusion from immeasurable depths below. It is the top of a chimney leading down to the burning bowels of the earth. It is one of the safety valves of our planet, through which escape the steam and gases which might shatter our mundane abode. It is a gem on the bosom of the ocean. It is an oasis in a wilderness of waters-an emerald bo ver which charms and enchants the restless pilgrim. It is a little landscape in which are combined the beauti. ful, the levely, the charming, the picturesque, the remantic, the inimitable, the wild, the grand, the lofty, the sublime, the awful, the terrific. Laughing landscapes, merry rills, dashing cascades, waving forests, smoking scoria, frowning precipices, mural batt'e nents, "cloud-capped moun-"taine," and thundering volcanoes all cluster bere, and all are encircled by "the deep blue sea," and fringed with snowy foam. Hawaii is a prize for which mighty nations have struggled, and over which they now watch with jealous interest. And more-It is a field where Christisnity and civilization have begun to shed their genial beams — a jewel plucked from the hand of Satan to adorn the diadem of Immanuel. But to the point. We propose to give you a brief sketch of one of the most wonderful volcanic eruptions ever witnessed on our planet. You are aware that we have a permanent volcaco-Kilauea-some thirty miles from Hilo. This is a vast pit about ten miles in feet. Within this cauldron the fires are always burning, sometimes sluggishly, then again with fearful vehemence, while the chon floor of the ferces and successive overflowings, and again de pressed by lateral and subterranean disgorgements For several months past this crater has been in ensely active. You may have read the published accounts of our grand eruptions of 1840, '43 and '52, beside several minor ones. All these were wonders of a startling kind. But an eruption is new in progress which eclipses all these. Its seat is near the summit of Mauna Loa, (Long Mountain) 12,000 feet above sea level. Kilauea is only 4,000 feet high, and is 35 miles from the present eruption. The altitude of Mauna Los is nearly 14,00 feet. It is a vast volcanic dome, composed of slag, scoris, pumice, and other earthy matter, thrown up from the bowels of the earth in an igueous state nd heaped in wild and jogged masses to its present and heaped in which and sigged masses to he present hight. And still the process of disgorgement goes on, and still the Plutonic bull rises, and from his lanced heart a gory stream gushes forth. On the evening of the 11th of August a point of light was seen on the mountain, which, in a short time, ross and spread and flooded those high altitudes with a glowing radiance. An immense valve had opened out of which rushed floods of igneous fusion and poured down the mountain sides in dazzling brightness. Down, down the fiery current rolled diving into caves, rending their mineral roofsexploding vast bowlders- melting the rocks-start-ling the wild bull, the rough goat and the mountain bird with its awful detenations-lighting up the heavens with a lurid glare, and sending off its gyrating and convolving clouds of black, dun, white blue, purple and scariet on the wings of every wind. Steam, smoke and deadly gases filled the atmosphere, and the sight" was like devouring fire "on the top of the mount." For 68 days this fearful furnace has been in full blast, and still the fountain is not exhausted. The main stream, including all its wit dings, we estimate at 60 miles long, with an average breadth of three miles. Lateral streams shoot off at all angles from the main trunk, and sometimes the great stream sep arates into several channels, which again unite thus forming many islands down the side and at the base of the mountain. The depth may vary from three to 300 feet. On the plains at the base of the mountain it spreads and forms lakes and seas of five, six or eight miles in breadth. The superficial area now covered with the smolder-ing masses may be 115 200 acres. This is Pluto's farm, or the slag from Vulcan's forge. Its cubic measurement we will not attempt, nor will we weigh its ponderous masses. The great fire-pump still works with awful force at its high fountain and the molten river rushes madly down toward Hilo. Its terminus is in a dense forest in the ear, and here, at the distance of some ten miles, vegetable life, filling ravines, eating up the soil, drinking the streams, blasting the rocks, winding the hills or heaving them from their bases leveling ridges, overcoming all obstructions, grad leveling ridges, overcoming all obstructions, grading its own iten way, and moving in sullen progress upon us. Our atmosphere is leaded with dingy smoke and mineral gases, through which the sun's rays atruggle with a yellow and sickly light, and all nature seems shrouded as in funeral drapery. Never was Hilo so hushed, so inquiring, so thoughtful. Many keep vigils the hvelong night, and during the day plan modes of conveyance and places of deposit for the little earthly substance they have collected. And still the first vain lineers in the woods, and still we hope and ruin lingers in the woods, and still the fiery pray that the breath which kindled will extinguish it—that a high beheat from the distribution of the contract say, "Hitherto-and no further." In an air-line the sest of eruption is about 45 miles from Hile, but so tortuous is the route that one has to travel 65 or 70 miles to reach it. Between the port of Hilo and the mountain a dense forest some 30 miles wide interposes. This forest is so filled penetrable by man except on condition of cutting and beating his way step by step, often at the rate of one or two miles a day. Wild streams of water from the mountains do, however, that their way through the woods, bringing with them, in times of freshet, trees, sbrubs, vines, leaves, rubbish and earth, leaving a channel of hard, basal tis rocks. Such a channel is, in a dry time, the best track through the forest. On the 2d inst. a Mr. McCully (of Yale), with myself and four na-fives started for the scene and the source of the present eruption. Taking the channel of a stream which enters Hilo Bay as our path, we advanced with much toil through the dense jungle along its banks, and rested at night at the roots of an ancient tree-baving made about twelve miles. The next day we made about twelve miles more, for the most part in the rocky bed of the atream, the water being low. Volcanic smoke filled the forest and charred leaves came floating on the breeze and falling into the wild channel we were threa! ing At night, when the shades gathered over these deep solitudes, unbroken save by the bellow-ing of the mountain bull, the barking of the wild ing of the mount sin bull, the barking of the will dog, the grunt of the forest boar, the wing and the note of the restless bird, the chirping of the insect, the falling of a time-worn tree, the gurgling of the rill, and the wild roar of the cataract we made our little bed of ferns under the trunk of a prostrate tree, and here, for the first time, we found that the moiten stream had passed us in the jungle on our left, and was 10 w many miles below us on its way to Hilo. But we would not retreat, and as the jungle was nearly impenetrable in the dias the jungle was nearly impenetrable in the di-rection of the stream, we pursued our upward way in the bed of the river till 14 p. m. on the third day, when we found ourselves out of the force and on the high plateau at the base of the moun tain. I cannot stop to describe the beautiful, the romantic, the wild the wonderful, in the banks the narrows, the wind the wonderful, in the banks, the narrows, the widenings, the rocks, the rap-ids, the cascades, the basins, the caves and natural bridges of this solitary atream. Nor can I speak of the velvet mosses, the modest creep-

waters. We needed an artist and a naturalist to fix the glowing panerams, to paint the flors and eatch the fauns of these remantic solitades. When we emerged from the upper skirts of the woods, a dense fog obstructed our view of all discount objects, so that we could not see the summit-

ers, the rich festoons, the sweet wild flowers, the gigantic ferns, the ancient forests, and all the

tropical glories which are mirrored in its limpid waters. We needed an artist and a nateralist to

fires nor trace the molten stream down the slage of the mountain. We encamped early in a vest cave; but during the night the stars came out, and the volcanic fires played brilliantly from their high source, down the mountain sides, over the scori fied plains, and far down in the forest toward H.lo

Early in the morning (Friday, the 5th.) we left our cavern, and at 74 a. m. were on that black and smeldering stream for which we had been searching for more than three days. Almost as far as the eye could reach these regions had been flooded with seas of fusion-now, for the most part, bardened, but still smoking and crackling with heat and escaping gases We passed several miles up the left verge of

the stream, and finding a narrow, well-solidified place, we crossed over to the right verge—our passage occupying an hour and a quarter. We now ascended rapidly along the right bank of the stream, sometimes upon it and again skirting it according to the facility of traveling or the direct ness of its course. The stream is very tortuous making ample detours and sudden zigzags, so that we saved much by cutting off bends or following the bases of the triangles described in its course.

All this day we came to no open fire. Tae first overflowings had stiffened and solidified in contact with the atmosphere, forming a broad ebon pall.

Under this self made counterpane the continuous stream had formed a vast duct; and in this subterranean pyreduct it now flows like oil, at depth of from twenty to one hundred feet, unex-

osed to the stiffening action of the sir.

At night we slept on the higher regions of the nountain, beyond the line of vegetation, with the sleg for our pillow, the heavens for our canopy, the stars for our watch-fires, and Israel's Shepher

for our guardian. We were astir early on Saturday morning, clim's ing over indescribable hills, cones, ridges, and masses of hot and smoking debris and scoris, scattered wild and wide over those Plutonic re sions. We soon came to a line of tagged cone with open orifices of from twenty to one hundred feet in diameter, standing over the molten river, and furnishing vents for its steam and gases.

We approached the vents with awe, and, look ing down their fiery throats, we heard the infernal surgings and saw the mad rushings of the great molten stream, fused to a white heat. Toe of descent was from 3° to 25°, and we judged the

velocity to be forty miles an hour

The maddening stream seemed to be hurrying
on, as if on swift commission from the Etercal to execute a work of wrath and desolation in the realms below. Upward and onward we wentclimbing ridge after ridge, parched with thirst, panting in a rare atmosphere, blinded by smoke, almost scathed by heat and exceristed by sulphurous gases.

e rest of the way we saw frequent open ings into the fiery canal, upon whose arched celling we walked for miles, with the fearful stream shing madly beneath our feet. At 1 p. m. we found ourselves at the terminal crater and standing on its craggy and smoking crest

This was the high fountain of eruption—the

great chimney whose throat goes down immeasurable depths into those fearful rea'ms where man's eye never penetrated, and where he canno look and live. For nearly five days we had strug-gled to gain this point; and now we were here specks, atoms in creation—obscured by smoke startled by infernal hissings, confounded, stunned, annihilated, amid these wild wonders, these a vful displays of power which had scattered such a mpest of fiery hail and raised such a raging sea len rocks on these everlasting hills. The grandeur, the sublimity, the terror of the scene were unutterable. A vast chasm had opened horizontally on the top of the mountain, and along this yawning firsure stood a series of elongated, jugged and burning cones, about one hundred feet high, rept through this larger diameter, and throwing up cense columns of blue and white smoke, which covered the mountain's summit, rolled in fleecy masses down its sides and spread out like the wings of chaos over upmeasured regions. Still no fire could be seen in this fountain—crater. We could feel is everywhere, and we could see and hear its escaping gases; but the throats of the cones were clogged with hot masses of sinders, pumice and ashes, with cracks, crivices, &c., for the escaping smoke. The fusion had long since found vent in a lateral, subterracean duct, several hundred feet below the rim of the Crater, and in this covered way it flows off until it makes its appearance, as described, some two miles down that

aide of the mountain.

After a satisfactory survey of the terminal Crater, and of the vast floods of ignition on the summit of the mountain, we descended a few miles down the eastern slope and took our lodgings among the rocks, without wood and with only a few spoonfuls of water. Unwittingly we passed the last watering place early on Friday morning, and quart in our canteen, this was our whele allowance till 9 a m., on Monday. We were duced to a single spoonful each, (six of us.) and this only at our meals.

In this high and rocky nest we spent the Sab bath, having a full view of the fires from the high furnace above to the terminus of the stream as i ate its way, like a fiery serpent through the forest

ond jungle far below.

On Monday we decamped early, and laid our course for old Kilsuea. At noon we were befogged, lost our way, and encamped at 1 p. m On Tuesday we found our track and reached Kilanea. On Wednesday we explored, took measurements collected pecimens, &c. and on Thursday reached home, having been absent ten days.

Oct. 23—It is now seventy three days since the

great mountain eruption commenced, and still its vigor is not abated. Had we found the incandescent stream flowing into the sea on our return from the mount, we had not been disap clated. Nothing but the great distance, the tortuous course of the stream, and the many obstructions in the route, could have prevented it from reaching the sex in one week. Down the side of the ountain proper, say twenty five miles, it flow with terrible swiftness. At the base of the mount it flows over a plain of sceriform matter, cooled when sgitated like the occur in a tempest, and presenting a foaming surface of hills, valleys, cones, pits, 18 ges, gorges, caverns, &c., of some ten miles broad. Here the molten stream struggles, expanding, contracting, dividing, struggling to overcome obstructions, filling up vast basius, &c., and thus pushing sluggishly on to its third stage. This is that broad and dense forest already spoken of, extending from the plains at the base of the mountain to within a few miles of the shores of Here the fiery stream has found its great-

est obstructions.

Through this forest the slope is very gradualwhile, in addition to hills, ridges gorges, basins, etc., it meets hundreds of enormous trees, and dives into swamps of mud, pools of water and wet jungles, waich act as a prompt damper. Here, also, it finds a deep soil which it must cen vert into ashes and igneeus matter. Often, therefore, it does not progress an eighth of a mile a day in the woods, and thus our town has been more than once saved from devouring fire. In 1852 an igneous river approached within ten miles of us. That caused much solicitude, but this more, as the amount disgorged is greater, and the stream heads more directly for our town and harbor. One week brought the fearful stream from the mountain summit into the woods or half way to the shore. In this forest it has been incessantly at work for sixty six days and yet the petrifying head of this Medusa does not emerge from the lower stirts of the jungle. We therefore begin to feel that the threstened ruin may be averted, and that the ig-neous current may spend its force in the forest, and thus open a future highway to the mountains.

Should the stream continue to flow for a few days more, I propose to make a second explora-tion—not as the first, to the bigh terminal foun-tain, but to the terminus, or end of the stream, as tain, but to the terminus, or end of the stream, as it cats its suden way in the jungle, revealed only by its clouds of smoke by day and its beleful fires by night. This can be done only by cutting through the entangled forest step by step, until we meet the fiery dragon in his own hidden pathway. Many a time have I thus approached an incandescent stream and dipped up its glowing fusion.

The foregoing is a glance at the fac's connected with our present eruption, and our rapid tour to the mountain. Taking into account the duration of the flow, the length and breadth of the stream, and the amount of igneous, matter disgogged—to

and the amount of igneous matter disgorged—to

—it is the greatest eruption I have witnessed during my twenty years' residence at Hilo.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival of the bark Rainbow we have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 30th of October.

The British Pocket. in its summary of the news for the fortnight ending the 27th of October, \$4,8:

There are things so passing strange that they exceed

There are things so passing strange that they exceed the limits of credibility; and the aenouncement of another rebellion in the very suburbs of the Capital, may fairly be regarded as such; yet true it is, and of verity, that Bustos, Flores, Lumela and according to public report, most of the other military chiefs that figured in the revolution of December, 1882, are once more in the field with the banner of sedition neturaled.

The notices of the movements hitherto published are extremely vague, and consequently area is according to the city of Tuesday night, and on the following morning haited at Matanzar, where he appears to have mer rather a cold reception; and as he was then accompanied by only some infleed unarmed men, the wonder is that they were not all ap-

and as he was then accompanied by only some integer unarmed men, the wonder is that they were not all apprehended and delivered up to the authorities.

At mid-day on Wednesday, Col. Concess started in pursuit, and reached the Matanzas, where Bustos had been, about 6 o'clock in the evening; but he had then disappeared, and was supposed to have gone toward Quilmes or Eusenaca, for the purpose of joining with Fiores.

Quilmes Fiores. From this point we hear little more of Bustos, till

the Tribunctof this morning states that he was in flight toward San Vicente, in a group of fugitives that had been dispersed by Major Via.

In addition to these, it appears that we have Lamels somewhite to the North; and rumor says, Omos about the Tuyu, and Pedro Rosse; Belgrano at the Salado. Such are the meager details of this unfor-

Meanwhile, the Division of Col. Echensgucia, in Meanwhile, the Division of Col. Echensqueia, in-tended as a reenforcement for the southern frontier, revolted after crossing the Salado, and so ne 200 dis-persed, leaving him with a skeleton force of 58 veterans. In consequence, his march has been countermanded; and we understand he is now acting in concert with Col. Concess.

Our next fear is that the news of these ongoings

may encourage the indians to still more daring in-roads; and it is truly melancholy to see any part of the public force engaged in this fea rindal struggle, at a moment when they are so much needed to repai the

Down to the hour of going to press, we have no further reliable information to communicate.

Alluding to the arrival of Col. Olivieri, The Packet

The gallant Colonel of the Valiant Legion disea banked on Sunday forenoon. His presence—as well is might—excited a thrilling sees stion, in which admira-

might—excited a thrilling secsation, in which admiration, gravitude and sympathy co-emingled.

During the rebellion and siege of 1852-53, Col. Oliviert, with the modesty of true valor, and the purity
and disintenestedness inspired in chivalrous natures—
by a sense of justice and a love of liberty, rendered
services to the cause of Buenos Ayres that can never
be forgotten or requited. Of these we have at once
the proof and record in the distinctive application
appropriated to his division—the Valiant Legion—
that emutated the personal gallantry and daring of
their leader and friend.

During an absence of two years, Col. Olivieri has
experienced stranse viciositudes of fortune. Scarcely

experienced strange violes index of fortune. Scarcely had be troughe soil of fair Italy, when the rapturous embraces of an attached family were to be exchanged for the gloom of a Roman dungeon. The champion of liberty on the banks of the Plate was now a forlor captive, the victim of a grim and releafless tyranny on the banks of the classic Tiber! But we sha'l no dwell on this dark episode of his care ir, that excited lively sympathies, and called forth the active inter-cession of powerful friends.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.

SURRENDER OF MURDERERS.

SURRENDER OF MURDERERS.

From The Missouri Democrat.

By the politeness of an officer of the United States army, who has just returned from Fort Laramie, we have been placed in postersion of reliable information from that quarter, several weeks later than anything which has yet been received.

Gen. Harney, who as our readers have been already advised, is now at Fort Pierre previous to his departure from Fort Laramie, made a demand qupon the Sioux of the Platte for the murderers of the wail party. He stated that he had already visited punishment upon them for the murder of Lieut, Grattan and his command; but they, as preliminary to any conditions of peace, he must I ave delivered to him those Indians who had committed the murder above allated to, as also the murderer of Gibson.

After his departure from Fort Laramie, the Indians, consisting chiefly of Sioux, came into the neighbor rood of the fort and asked leave to encamp there. Tols was granted the m, and thereupon three of the murderers of the mait party came to the fort dressed in fall war costume, painted for their ceath song, and gave themseeves up, or, to use their own expressive language, "Treat their lives any for the good of the trip."

seves up, or, to use their own expressive language, "Triew their lives away for the good of the tribe."
They were Red Leaf and Long Chin, the two brothers of the Bear, or Matteiowan, who was killed in the affair with Lieut. Grattan, and Spotted Tail a noted brave. At the same time, also, Red Plume and Spotted Eik came in and voluntarily offered themselves as hostage for the seaso of the tribe. They were all accompanied came in and voluntarily offered themselves as nostages for the peace of the tribe. They were all accompanied by their rquaws, and were at or ce placed under guard. Afterward they were all brought down to Fort Leaven-wer b, under the charge of Brevet-Major Johnson of the sixth infantry and an escort of twenty men. Ac-companying these were Lieut. W. D. Smith and Lieut. Gordon, the latter of whom came only as far as Fort

Ril-y.

The general disposition of the Sioux of the South Patte seems to incline to peace, and their action in this of all centainly evinces such a feeling. They would not a retine all five of the murderers, but one of them too ill to be removed, while the other has fied the In regard to the person who killed Gibson, they have

trendy sent out runners to bring him in and he may e expected to be delivered up. The Sioux of the North Missouri are, however, more

the Slotx of the North all south are, however, more troublesome, and it is expected that the war with them will have to be renexed in the Spring. The troops in that quarter have for the present gone into Winter quarters. The men are doing well but the horses are

ularities. The men are doing well but the horses are unfering a great deal, and dying very fist.

The position of the United States troops as at present disposed in the Indian country, is as follows:

At Fort Luan is there are stationed five companies of the fifth Infantry, one company (Captai: Heath's of the ninth Infantry, and How's Light Artillery com

At Fort Pierre there are six companies of the 2d In

At Fort Pictre there are six companies of the 2d Infantry and one company of the 6th Infantry.

At a short discounce below Fort Pictre two companies of the 2d Dragoons, under the command of Major Grabare, have gone into Winter quarters.

At Loup de Cour there are stationed two companies of the 2d Dragoons and one company of Infantry.

At Fort K-arney there is only one company of the 6th Infantry, under the command of Capt. Whatton.

The fort at Ash Hollow, which was temporarily established, has been broken up and abandoned.

The reports brought in are of a great deal of snow on the Plairs. The game is scarce and traveling severe.

We further learn from the same source that the we further jearn from the rane source that the stean er White Cloud did not succeed in getting up to Fost Petre. She only resched the month of White River, about sixty miles below the fort. Flying ra-more of difficulties with the Crow and Caseenae unti-ans were affect, but as they came principally from traders who were in crested in the matter but little credit was attached to them.

DEATH OF ROBERT SCHUYLER.

The following extract from a private letter from Paris (which we translate for THE TRIBUNE from the Courrier des Etats Unis of Dec. 19) will occasion some sensation in New-York :

" ROBERT SCHUYLER died about the middle of last menth in the vicinity of Genoa, where he had resided for some time under the strictest incognito with his fami y His colored fraude had not enriched him; he received from Ame ica the means of his sub-istence. His place of resides ce would have been known long ago but far the interest which many persons occupying very im-portant positions in the management of several railreace, especially the New Haven Road, exerted to keep it in the shade. Since he absconded his health has steadily declined, and he died iterally of a broken heart. Many distinguished financiers of New-York will not be corry to hear of his death. He leaves I am told, a large collection of important papers which will add-for they will be publisher -s curious chapter to the history of your New World speculations. His body has been temporarily embalmed, and will probably be sent to America."

Something to be Investigated —A quantity of the public arms at the State Arsenal, Harrisoung, has been removed recently surreptitiously, and it is supposed for the purpose of arming a Nicaraguan expedition. The arms consisted of titles, muskets, ashers and powder-flasks, and they have been sent to New-York. The matter is now under investigation, and if any such robbery has been committed, for any such purpose, the parties will be held strictly accountable. [Philadelphis Ladger.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEETING OF DROVERS.

A meeting of dealers in cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Mr. Chas. Warners, of the firm of Van Brunt and Walrous, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. E MILES acted

as Secretary.

The President read the call for the meeting, the alleged object of which was to abolish the order of cattle brokers, to patronize the lines of railroads that will adopt a uniform and reduced tariff of rates for next will adopt a uniform and reduced tariff of rates for next year and to select an organ that will impartially report thes ales of cattle, sheep, and bogs. The Chairman pro-ceeded to comment on the practice of the railroads leading to the city, complaining that they impose a most grievous scale of prices, without any uniformity, and pravise the most inferior accommodations for these having charge of stock in transit. While cattle dealers remain silect on this subject no hope need be entertsined that railroad corporations will about their charges or famish the desired families. If a united and decided stand is taken by those interested it is believed that the various railroads will consent to re-duce their raises.

duce their ra'es.

Mr. A. C. BRYANT, a member of a consultes appointed at a meeting of the dealers held on the 8th of the present monts, at Columbus, Onio, read a report which set forth the great lesses and inconvenience to which these sending stock to the market are subjected, by the which these sending stock to the market are subjected, not only by the present high rates, but also by the frequent changes made in rates. Dealers are frequently compelled to purchase stock months before it is sent to market, and it is vitally important that they should know the prices of transpertation so as to buy accordingly. Freightage had been lately raised to a higher factor, in market, but the expense involved. The ingly. Freightage had been lately raised to a higher figure than is warranted by the expense involved. The report went on to suggest that a committee be ap-pointed to confer with the different lines of railroad lead pointed to confer with the different lines of railroan lear-ing to the West, with a view of agreeing upon more equitable and permanent rates. The cattle-brokers were pronounced a superfluous class, and the butchers of New-York called on to return to cash purchases, consequently to direct transactions with drovers, thus throwing the "middlemen" overboard. As an in-ducement it was proposed that dealers should divide the brokers' profits with the butchers. The report, with accommanding resolutions in substance as above with accompanying resolu ions in substance as above

etated, was subrequently adopted.

Mr. James McBride of Mansfield, Ohio, was called

with accompanying tests hose a subsets of the stated, was subsequently adopted.

Mr. James McBride of Mansfield, Ohio, was called on by the Chairman to express his views, and commerced with a rapid review of the Bible history; making out that about half of the old Partiarchs and such worthins were either drovers or batchers. He had see the great many cattle and swine to this maket, and in common with others had fet the exactions of the large railroad monopolies. Mr. McBride went considerably into detail on some matters of this kind in his experience, and excited a good deal of lauguter by his comical style of orstory.

Mr. A. C. Brayant gave some account of his transactions as a dealer, and state i that prices of eattle, awine, &c. as far west as Illinois, are not such as to warrant the sending of stock to this city under the present rates of freight. As an evidence of the vast amount received by railroads for consigning live stock, the receipts of the Erie road in one year from this source an ounted to near a million of dollars, and those of the New York Central to about as much more. The Speaker complained of the reports of the the Cattle Market as published in The Tribune, characterizing them as incorrect and most injurious in their tendency. In fact a considerable portion of his remarks consisted of denunciations of that sheet, with an urgent appeal to those present to disclaim against it on all occasions, and reduce its circulation as much as possible. If the gentleman had possessed one tithe of the shrewdness of Mark Antony, he would not have taken special pains to proclaim that he was a Simon-Pure Democrat, and that to tof the Pierce school.

Mr. McNell of Ohio followed with a few remarks, and then the Columbus Committee, composed of Mesers James McBirce of Ohio, Joseph McPherson of New-Jersey, J. E. Rash of Ohio, and A. C. Bryant, was increased by the accition of Mesers. Edward Are and W. H. Harris of Illinois, Elijah Little and Joseph Province of Inciana, G. Woodruff and J. E. Milas of New-York, and Me

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FERRIES.

The Committee on Ferries of the Boar 1 of Council men, Mr. Curry chairman, met yesterday afternoon in the council-chamber of the Board for the purpose in the council-chamber of the Board for the purpose of considering the matter as to the removal of the present terminus of the Ferry from Twenty-third street to Penny Bridge, on Long Island, to Greenpoint, on said islant. The etitioners for the change state that there is now a good road from Greenpoint running directly to Calvary Cemetery, and they beg of the Common Council to permit the proprietors of the Ferry to make the change of terminus as indicated, on account of the short ess of the days during the Winter season and the ignossibility of pavigating the Cock after dark.

the shortress of the days during the Winter season and the in-possibility of navigating the Creek after dark, the bridges necessary to be passed and the frequent delays occasioned by obstructions from fice to which this part of the present route is particularly liable.

Mr. G. L. Knapp, one of the principal owners of the ferry, stated that the company purchased the lease of the present ferry two years and a half since from the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The lease of said ferry had nine years to run from the date of the purchase, and about six years of the time was now unexpired. The ferry was intended particularly for the accommodation of funerals, and from the little travel otherwise the company had sustained considerable less It was an error that the company had made or were naking money out of the ferry. Since they pur-chased the lease they had sunk about \$20 000 on imchased the lease they had sunk about \$20,000 on improvements. The off-rence in time in reaching the present terminus and the terminus proposed would be about two hours. In consequence of the obstructions in Newtown Creek during the Winter season the boats had frequently got aground, and on several occasions boats having funeral processions on board had re-

mained out all night.

Mr. KNAFF. sen., also urged the charge. He said that there was no opposition to it from the residents of Greenpoint, and for hermore a plank-nead had been built through that village to the Cometery, which would greatly facilitate the passage of funeral corteges to and from this site.

to and from this city.

Mr. T. J. GLOVER, on behalf of the Trustees of St Patrica's Cathedral stated that they not only as ent to the matter but hoped the change would be made. Between the Trustees and the Ferry Company a covenant had been made that in case of any epidemic prevailing the route should be changed to the old terminus, so as not to endanger the residents of

terminus, so as not to endanger the residents of Geeppoint
PATRICK DOLAN, one of the Trustees, stated that the last year they had the ferry, previous to disposing of it, the cost of running the boa's and other expenditure exceeded their receipts by about \$11,000.

A man connected with the ferry said that their receipts were about \$2.50 per day.

Mr. KNAPP said be would be pleased to have the Committee call up and examine their books, and take a look at the ferry.

The CHARDMAN remarked that if they had received any free tickets they might before this have visited the ferry.

Mr. KNAPP said that orders had been given to those

Mr. KNAPP said that orders had been given to those

in charge of the ferry "to pass" any members of the Common Courcil and all that they had to say was that they were "Members of the Common Coucoil."
The CHAIRMAN said that on one occasion only had he availed him eff of the privilege.

After some further remarks the Committee de crimiced upon visiting the ferry before reporting upon the matter. The meeting then sejourned.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. REED Chairman, held an adjourned meet ing yesterday noon, to hear further remarks from the citizens of Yorkville and persons residing on the uppe part of the island, relative to the abuses they had sustained and were constantly obliged to put up with from the Harlem and Fuird avenue Railroad Companies. Mr. Farshaw and saveral other gentlemen stated their experiences and glievances; but nothing new was slicited, the arguments being of the same tenor as those necessited at newtons meetings and stready rub. those presented at previous meetings, and aircady pub-lished in THE PRIBUNE.

The Committee adjourned subject to the call of the

MONUMENT TO GEN. WORTH. The Councilmen Committee having this subject in charge met yesterday afternoon in the Library Room of the City Hall. The matters under consideration in regard to bids for the work were such that it was not defined advisable to have their proceedings made public, and a cordinally reporters were not admitted. It is rain it at the Committee will Finstrate the mode by which contracts are obtained by showing up the particular facts in this case, and several other things in general. Another meeting will be held on Friday.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

regular meeting of the Board of Education was teld last evening. WM. H. NEILSON, President, in the chair.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward relative to the opening of the Bowery, and the procuring of a new site and building for No. 26 in said ward, which will be removed in consequence

of the extension. Referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fourteentn Ward, nominating Henry P. West as Trustee, was referred to Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Reports from the Inventor

Reports from the Inspectors of the Seventh and Eighteenth Wards, relative to the Schools of these wards, were ordered on file.

A petition from a large number of the female teachers, seking for the Monday before Christmas and the day after New-Year for release from school duties, was returned to the Campuittee on Re-Laws.

dsy after New-Year for release from school duties, was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The CITY SUPERINTENDENT submitted his report of the trackers, grades and other matters, which was ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation retative to Ward School No. 18, was recommitted to the Committee on School Furniture.

A report of the Auditing Committee in favor of paying sundry bills for expenses was preceded and elicited considerable debate—the edions item being: Gillespie & Cartisie for coach hire for the Committee on Lib spice \$15.63."

Mesers Warm Tappay and Green were in favor

Mersts. Webb, Tarran and GREEN were in favor of paying the bill as presented.

Mesers. A H. GREEN, TOWNSEND and SHANNON

were opposed.

On motion the item for carriage hire was stricken when the bill was passed.

Mr. Tapras, Commissioner from the Fifth Ward, effered a resolution to appropriate \$9,000 for new property in the Fifth Ward. The resolution was not adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sites and School-

The report of the Committee on Sites and School-houses, relative to organizing a new colored school in the Twentieth Ward, was a logted.

The report of the Finance Committee, recommending the parment of sundry bills for repairs and farnishing Ward School No. 2, in Henry street, was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the portrait of Goa. T. Trimble, the last President of the late Poble School Sciety, tendered to this Board through B. R. Winthop, he sceepted, and that the President he authorised to place the same in such place in the half of talls.

Board, or in the half of the Normal fochod, as will best suit the circumstances of the picture.

Mr. John Green of the Twelfth Ward at this time obtained the floor, and staled that he had heard ru-

Mr. John Green of the Twellin wari at this time obtained the floor, and stated that he had heard rumers out of doors relative to the manner in which the business of the School Depository was conducted, and moved that a Special Committee be appointed to inscribed the matter.

vestigate the matter.

Mr. Davenport rose and hoped the gentleman from the Twelfth would state all he knew about the

Messrs. NELSON, GREEN, PHILLIPS and others hoped the gent eman would go on.
On motion, the subject was laid on the table, when
the Board as journed.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the office it Worth street. The Hor. Gulian C. Verplanck in the chair, and Mesars. Carrigan, Kelly, Cun ming, Crabtree, Kennedy Morgan, Garrique and Purdy present.

Mr. Kennedy, from the Castle Garden Committee, reported that during the past two weeks there arrived at that depit 3 427 passengers liable to bond, and 121 not liable. Their aggregate cash means amounted to \$80,902 19.

to \$80,902 19.

It was resolved to give the immates of the Institutions under the Commissioners the usual Christmas treat of poultry, pies, &c., and Capt. Crabtee was deputed to provide and distribute the same.

Mr. Kenneny reported that the ship Emerald, after the control of the Castle Gurden depot

Mr. Kennery reported that the ship Emerald, after receiving the notice, passed the Casile Garden depot without laneing her passengers, and proceeded to her wharf on the East River. The Board ordered that legal a eps be taken against the captain and owners. Mr. Kennery reported ninety-one emigrant ships at sea from European ports, with emigrants for New-York, with an average of two hundred passengers on heavy of each. board of each.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19-D. D. CONOVER, esq., Presi-

Wednesday, Dec. 19—D. D. Conover, each, President, in the chair.

Petitions.—By Mr. Pinckney—Of Jacob Larrich of Heac Co. No. 5, for compensation for injuries received by failing through a skylight in Marketfield atrect is July last, while in the performance of his daty as a fireman. To Committee on Fire Department.

Revolutions—By Mr. Redder—In favor of paying the Presidents of the Soards of Aldermen and Cooncilmen \$500 cach for services as Health Commissioners. To Committee of the Whole.

each for services as Health Commissioners. To Committee of the Whole.

Communications—From the Counsel to the Corporation, in snawer to resolution as to by what authority shells have seen exected upon pavement of Fulton street at Washington Farket, stating that they pay to the Corporation \$20.75 ps week each; and although the Commissioner of Screets and Lamps would have no light to erect them, he is justified in collecting rent from them. To Commissioner, submitting bids for curb and gutter, &c., in Third and Fourth avenues. To Committee on Reacs.

getter, &c., in Third and Fourth avenues. To Committee on Reace.

Reports.—Of Committee on Railroads, to concur in requing that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company relay their track and run their cars from Fig. 4 first street to the junction of Fighth avenue and Breadway. Adopted.

Of Committee on Roads, to concur in designating ist January, 1856, as the time for actual opening of Eighthich street between Fitch avenue and East kiver. Adopted.

Of Committee on Fire Department, to concur in confirming various decisions of the Fire Commissioners. Adopted.

Reports in favor of obtaining ground for of Twenty-third a rest. East River, for a public market; in favor of paving Broadway, from Reads to Duane street, with iron pavement; and other reports fir in different Committees, were received and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Ordinance—The ordinance regulating the driving of cattle through the street of the city having bean made the special order for this evening, it was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion and the perfecting of various amendments, was lost by a vote of twenty-five to eighteen, reconsidered and laid on the lable.

table.

Committee of the Whole.—The Board then went into Committee, Mr. Barway in the chair, and took into consideration various papers which had previously been referred to it. The Committee race and reported, and various papers were ordered to a third reading.

The Board adjourned to Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY. The Twenty-Linch Anniversary of the New-York

City Tract Society and the Thirty-third of the Female Branch, was celebra ed last evening at the Dutch Re-formed Church at the corner of La Fayette-place and Fourth street. Nearly two hundred persons were Present.
The Rev. Thos. Dr Witt, D. D., took the chair at

Af.er music, the Rev. E. F. HATFIELD offered After music, the Rev. E. F. HATFIELD Charles prayer, and the Treasurer Mr. WM. WALKER, read rs Report, from which it appears that the Society does a business of \$17,000, and that there is a balance in the treasury of \$415.58, after paying the expenses of

last year.

The Rev. R. S. Cook read the Annual Report of the Fenale Branch. Amelia M. Mason, Treasurer of the Branch, reports \$1,500 as the amount of the expenses Branch, reports \$1,500 as the amount of the expenses for the year past, and \$10 more as the receipts. The Report s'at a that what the Church is to tae world, the City Tract Society aims to be to the miniature world of the city. They notice the progress and achievements of the Society hopefully and truthfully. The Rev. ISAAC ORCHARD read the report of the City Tract Society—a document of eight profitable pages. Nearly 2,000 000 of tracts have been distributed; 561 religious meetings have been held, with the grand result of 40 backsliders reclaimed; 265 sculs topefully converted, and 210 united with evacuations. sculs topefully converted, and 210 united with evan-gelical churches. It is a painful fact that, since the population has been doubled, there has been but little if crease in the number of visitors. The Society needs

\$20,000 for next year, and invites the public to lay up treasure in Heaven to that amount.

The Rev. Jos. Banvarp followed with an address. treasure in Heaven to that amount.

The Rev. Jos. Banvard followed with an address. He spoke in terms of equal reprobation of court-rooms and jury-rooms and thea ers and Free-Love assemblages and the like. Metropolitan depravity was not dead; it was ever restless; it was one grud doom bination of spiritual Thugism. He thought that those who were on the side of religion should imitate the aggressiveness and the continual labor of these workers of evil, and was particularly severe on the wishy-washy advocates of Christianity. He likened the workings of the Tract Society to various pieces of muchinery, and closed by noting an lastages in which a young min found in a theater a handbill of the Tract Society entitled "Where will you go when you de!" This traubied him all the evening, and he said that when he went home he felt as if he were walking on fire. In this case the spraggue of hell was made a vestibule of Heaven, and the fruit of life was plucked from the tree of death.

Hymn No. 116 was then sung, with special reference to a collection which was taken up. The following is the first elenza:

"The blessings which I now erjey I must for Christ and soule cannot:

The blessings which I now erjoy
I must for Christ and soule empoy;
For if I use them as my own,
My Lord will soon sail in his less." Addresses were afterward delivered by the Rev. John Thomson and the Rev. H. Marrison, and the recises closed with the benediction by the President.

The Convention met again last evening. PHILIP A. BRILI, Precident of the Convention, occupied the chair. After the minutes of the Second Session were chair. After the minutes of the Second Section were read, the Committee on Rules reported, and a code of regulations for the government of the Convention were acopted.—The Business Committee brought in a presmble and resolutions, but at 10 o'clock they had not been put to the meeting. The preliminary business of the Convention is now over, and the delegates expressed great satisfaction at the prospect of going right into the business of the Convention. BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. A meeting of the Board was held yesterday. A communication was received from the County Treasurer, staring that he had received the following amounts from the different Justices for violations of the Prohibitory law:

COLORBO CONVENTION.

Total \$1,770 A communication was received from B. D. Morris

A communication was received from B. D. Morns, County Judge elect, assing the Board to fix his salary at \$2.500 a year. Referred.

The Committee appointed by resolution of the Board to prepare a plan for reformation in the expenditures for the support of the poor submitted as act for presentation to the Legalature. The act provides that all supplies for the County institutions shall be supplied by contract. The consideration of the subject was laid over for one week.

The Board shortly after adjourned to Thursday max:

FIRES.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET-LOSS ABOUT

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a fire was dis-

covered in the large building Nos. 110, 112 and 114 East Twenty-seventh street, occupied by Irving & Clark as a furniture manufactory. The fire, beyond doubt, originated on the fifth floor, about where the stove stood, and must have been burning for several hours before being discovered. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen, who were early on the ground, succeeded in a short time in subduing the flames. The fire was found, when the doors were burst open, to have burned its way through the floor, and was falling upon the furniture on the fourth story. The principal demage done was to the stock on the fourth story, the beat and steam destroying a large quantity of firished furniture that was packed and ready for shipping to California to-day. Mesers, Irving & Clark estimate their less at about \$10,000insured as follows: Excelsior, \$1,750; St. Nicholas, 2.500, and Keystone Insurance Co. of Philadelphia \$3,000. The buildings are owned by Charles Irving, and are damaged to the amount of about \$400-insured for \$2,000 in the Hamilton; \$3,000 in the Men chants' & Mechanics' of Philadelphia, and \$1,000 in the Park Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY STREET. About 21 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was dis-

overed in a room on the fourth floor of a tea-men house, rear of No. 94 Attorney street. The police of the Thirteerth Ward were early on the ground, and with the assistance of several citizens succeeded in ertinguishing the flames. Upon an examination of the premises by the Fire Marshal, he found that the fire was occasioned by the carelessness of the occupant of the room one Eliza Peterson, in leaving a small fornace filled with lighted charcoal upon the floor. The heat from the farcace ign't d the flooring and the fre extended to the bears. The woman was absent at the time the fire occurred. It appeared that the beams had not been properly headed off in front of the fireplace where the fire originated. Damage about \$10; covered by insurance.

FALSE ALARM. The alarm in the Fifth District last night proved to be false. The firemen turned out in response to the alarm, but could find no fire. FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Last evening there was an alarm of fire in the Fourth District, occasioned by some children who had as fire to a beg of combustibles hanging in the hall way of a house in Adelphi street. The damage was very slight.

A fire also occurred last evening in the fancy store of Gilligan & Thomas, No. 191 Fulton street near Nessau, caused by the turning of the gas-light in the show-window. The flames were extinguished by the Pint District Po ice. Damage about \$300.

CONCERTS PAST AND TO COME.

The second morning concert of Messrs. Mason and Bergmann was, as the first, a brilliant suc Mason distinguished himself by his pure and finished performance on the piano, giving evidence of his that ough European training. We presume the fact of a great planist being an American is now settled. The

quartet was excellent.

Miss Brainerd.—Who that goes especially to oratorio concerts has not heard of Miss Brainerd, the yourg lady from Connecticut, and domiciled in New-York, with so pure a voice and so pice a style! Many have heard her often, but always for the benefit of others. To-night, at Niblo's, she will guide her out lyrical band -or, in other words, will give a concert, empetently assisted by Measra. Beutler, Mollenhauer, Aptomss and Beames, as the programme shows. The admirers of much musical cleverness and privits worth combined, are advertised of the fact.

-GOTTSCHALK.—Long before Got schalk returned to his native land, we heard of the American with ranked alorg with the great planists of Europa When he did come, everything was expected, as nothing was found wanting in his performance at its first concert. He was magnificent. To-night he will give, after an interval of several years, a second Cacert at Dodworth's Rooms, adjoining Grace Cauch, with a bouquet of novelties, including a number of his piaro forte arrar gements.

THE TURF.

Time—3:16.

The trotting over this track was of a nature the gave little satisfaction to those who attended. The gray colt was the favorite, and got distanced in the first heat much to the surprise of his owner, who look large amount of money on him. Both horses case from No. 14. m New-Jersey.

\$1 000; nile heate, to wagons.

Ower named ro. s. Two ny Received friett.

B. T. uderiell named g. m. Sontag..... Paid farfelt.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE AND ITS RESULTS.—Some time during the past Summer Oliver Wolcott and via and a chap named Case, all living in Vernen, Cond. went to Massachusetis and got a document, drawn ly with all the pomp and circums ance of law, purposed to deed over to Case the right and title of Wolcott in his wife, for the sum of one dollar. The happy to returned to the land of clocks, all pleased but Wolcott in his wife, for the sum of one dollar. The happy to returned to the land of clocks, all pleased but Wolcott in the property of the land of the wife of his busine who subsequently regained "the wife of his busine by having Case sentenced three years to the summarily from the new arrangement thus summarily broken the showed a deal of womanly spuak and maile, declared the would not live with "that old follow," the standard to her demands, appealed for projection for harself all children against her liese lend. She is no e, haven the children against her liese lend. She is no e, haven the ensentenced to the Hartford County Jeil, though as aid she ' preferred the State Prison, for Case we there."